



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/699,103	11/03/2003	Stewart H. Sonnenfeldt	16440.4033	3714
34313	7590	02/15/2008	EXAMINER	
ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE, LLP			TIV, BACKHEAN	
IP PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
4 PARK PLAZA			2151	
SUITE 1600			MAIL DATE	
IRVINE, CA 92614-2558			DELIVERY MODE	
			02/15/2008	
			PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

AK

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/699,103	SONNENFELDT ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Backhean Tiv	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Election on 1/11/08.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 and 29 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-28 and 30-35 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 and 29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 03 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Detailed Action***

Claims 1-14,29 are pending in this application. Claims 15-28,30-35 have been cancelled. This is a response to the Election made on 1/11/08.

***Election/Restrictions***

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-14,29, drawn to identification of online meetings, classified in class 709, subclass 204.
- II. Claims 15-28,30-35, drawn to transmission of telephonic signals to different types of networks, classified in class 370, subclass 260.

The applicant has elected Group I, claims 1-14, 29, filed on 1/11/08, for examination without traverse. A confirmation of this election, without traverse, was made by Kenneth Steven Roberts on 1/30/08.

***Drawings***

The Drawings filed on 11/3/03 are acceptable.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 2/17/04 has been considered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7,12,29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication 2002/0103864 issued to Rodman et al.(Rodman) in view of US Publication 2003/0072429 issued to Slobodin et al.(Slobodin).

As per claim 1, Rodman teaches a method for initiating an online meeting over a data network between a host party with a first computer and an attendee party with a second computer, (Fig.1, para.0011), the method comprising: sending a start meeting message over the data network to a data center(para.0012; sending conference initiation request); receiving a meeting identification from the data center(para.0012; conference code); storing the meeting identification at a requesting conference endpoint(para.0012), transmitting the meeting identification from the requesting conference endpoint over the telephone network to a remote conference endpoint(para.0013).

Rodman however does not explicitly teach where a phone connection exists over a telephone network between a first phone of the host party and a second phone of the attendee party; a first device which is coupled to both the first phone and the first computer; a second device which is coupled to both the second phone and the second computer. Rodman however does teach the use of Public Switched Telephone Network.

Slobodin teaches where a phone connection exists over a telephone network between a first phone of the host party and a second phone of the attendee

party(Figs.3-12, para.0010); a first device which is coupled to both the first phone and the first computer(Figs.3-12,para.0084); a second device which is coupled to both the second phone and the second computer(Figs.3-12,para.0084).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Rodman to include telephones, and devices connected to a computer and telephone as taught by Slobodin in order to establish data conferencing sessions between two or more geographically remote conference site(Slobodin, para.0002).

One ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Rodman and Slobodin in order to establish data conferencing sessions between two or more geographically remote conference site(Slobodin, para.0002).

As per claim 2, the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving the meeting identification into the second device(Rodman, para.0013, Slobodin, Figs.3-12); and using the second device to send a join meeting message over the data network to the data center(Rodman, para.0013, Slobodin, Figs.3-12). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 3, the method of claim 1, wherein the telephone network comprises a public switched telephone network(Rodman, para.0011, Slobodin, para.0042).

Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 4, the method of claim 1, wherein the data network comprises an Internet(Slobodin, para.0020). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 5, the method of claim 1, further comprising:  
encoding the meeting identification by the first device prior to transmitting the  
meeting identification over the telephone network to the second device(Rodman,  
para.0043).

As per claim 6, the method of claim 5, wherein the second device receives the  
meeting identification by monitoring the phone connection to detect the encoded  
meeting identification(Rodman, para.0043).

As per claim 7, the method of claim 6, wherein said encoding converts the  
meeting identification into a dual tone multiple frequency (DTMF) signal(Rodman,  
para.0043).

As per claim 12, the method of claim 1, further comprising: a third party with a  
third computer joining the meeting using a third device which is coupled to both a third  
phone and a third computer(Slobodin, Figs.3-12). Motivation to combine set forth in  
claim 1.

As per claim 29, do not teach or further define over the limitations in claims 1 .  
Therefore claim 29are rejected for the same reasons set forth above.

Claims 8-11,13,14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable  
over US Publication 2002/0103864 issued to Rodman et al.(Rodman) in view of US  
Publication 2003/0072429 issued to Slobodin et al.(Slobodin) in further view of US  
Patent 6,959,072 issued to Lee.

Rodman in view of Slobodin does not explicitly teach as per claim 8, the method of claim 1, further comprising: initiating an audio recording of the meeting by user input on one of said devices.

Lee teaches initiating an audio recording of the meeting by user input on one of said devices(Abstract).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Rodman in view of Slobodin to include recording and playing audio messages as taught by Lee in order to provide audio information to people.

One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Rodman, Slobodin, and Lee in order to provide audio information to people.

As per claim 9, the method of claim 1, further comprising: recording audio of the meeting from the phone connection through one of said devices to the computer coupled thereto(Lee, Abstract). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 8.

As per claim 10, the method of claim 1, further comprising: recording audio of the meeting from the phone connection within flash memory of one of said devices(Lee, Abstract). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 8.

As per claim 11, the method of claim 1, further comprising: enabling a privilege-to-record field for the attendee prior to allowing an audio recording of the meeting by way of the second device(Lee, Fig.5A, col.5, lines 34-48). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 8.

As per claim 13, the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving an audio message from the data center and playing the audio message to one of said parties(Lee, Abstract). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 8.

As per claim 14, the method of claim 13, wherein the audio message includes instructions relating to the meeting(Lee, Abstract). Lee teaches the use of audio messages, therefore it is obvious to one ordinary skill in the art that a person can record any kind of audio message. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to record instructions relating to a meeting in order to provide users information.

### ***Conclusion***

**Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in its entirety as potentially teaching of all or part of the claimed invention.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Backhean Tiv whose telephone number is (571) 272-5654. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BackheanTiv  
2151  
2/5/08